s away the when once Religious Miscellany.

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The warp w combinateduce the eh; and o our coun

ntelligencer last, Maq. of

W. Thoma Shattuck, E

igh-Place

POEM, M. A. M. ue Souls,"

No. I

agee, why do you not cut off and dress as the English?"you err in calling me Ferinis the historical name for an and I, a native of Hindostan,

come an European. But I am, a Christian: prove to and do not think that true sts in a name or in dress." onversation to this effect

URNAL OF ABDOOL MESSEE.

Jan 22 - At Mitzapore, a young man me on board, who said he had followed in Chunar on purpose to hear more an Abdool, and to beg a copy of the applation. He is the son of a Zemin-r, and appeared serious, and full of He said he knew, that, in the ner days, all shall become of one reion; and he supposed the time to be

Above Mirzapore is a Hindoo Temple, ere multitudes of sheep and goats are roffered in sacrifice before an idol. custom is, to cut off the head of an imil at a stroke with a sword, to pret the blood with some money to the Land to carry the carcase home to Abdool went on shore, and tried to the attention of the crowd that was ing and going. He began with tellthe Bramins, who were in attende, the origin and meaning of sacries; and called to the people to listen. e Bramins told him, if he was going make an offering, to do so; and if not, go along: and assured the people that was crazed. Finding he could gain attention, he went on.

In. 23.—In the morning, we arrived Allahabad. The concourse of people assembled to ebrate the Annual Bathing Season unusually great. Every one that hes at the junction of the Ganges and ama, pays to Government a rupee : from a calculation made two days from a carediation that festival, it was pected that 250,000 rupees would be lected. Those who drown themselves an additional sum to Government. e poor wretch had drowned himself the usual ceremonies before our iral. Several more had signified their ntion of doing so at the eclipse of the on February 1st; and many, it was ected, as is annually the case, would, on the pressure of the crowd, be thrust ond their depth, and perish in the ers. The sight of such a multitude, ected on so deplorable an occasion, knot but affect a feeting mind. And on the error of Balaam chargeable on the way, however, the miden of the e, who, hossessing the vision of the

h superstitious iniquity?

In Mussulmen came to see the

is it really appears to be. Among

is the widow of the late Nabob of

know, Asufoldowlah; and, with her, of the ancient Mahometan Nobil-To these Abdool was as it appearvell known; his uncle having been the tutor to that Prince. The godly may of Abdool was here made man-; as he had never spoken of his conions; evidently now considering it aterial "to whom related or by so places all his superiority in these and, if really lowly-born, will pass himself off as some great one,

dool had resided here two years, a time ago; and, without knowing of miral of his Lucknow acquaintances, into the town to call upon some of mer friends. On going from the into the road he was met by Khoo-Adshah Khan, son of the late Ghozi

Khan, who, from being Prime
ter to Shah Allum, withdrew to efor religious retirement, and died bout six or eight years ago. The man ordered his servants to stop; ng after Abdool, inquired if he ming after Abdoot; "I perfour honour remembers me; I therefore, off.rm that I am." the Khan exclaimed: " The eserve me! I have often heard but never saw him till now! or appearance have you put on e people ?"\_Abd. " Pray, sir, been disrespectful in your presstolen any thing, or injured you ay, that you should call me by name?"-The Khan, somewhat said, "No, no! but I hear that arned Infidel. What made you Christianity ?"-Abd. " What our heard is true; and I beg e before you, that I am indeed a I beg you will not think of ch an one, (naming a person) ed between the Sheahs and he two principal Mahometan hat both stood in doubt of him. you should doubt of me. 1 and from my heart a Chrisian, " What disrespect is this, your infidelity even in my -Abd. "Sir, do not consider to yourself; but, for the ake I say it, and cannot say -Khan, " Since you are be-

On going into the town, Abdool went to the house of one who had been very licentious, even for a Mahometan, but has reformed. Here, after much argument, the master of the house declared that he considered Abdool so corrupted, that he must have the very carpet he sat upon washed to purify it !- Abd. "If you speak in respect to my personal character, I acknowledge myself so sinful that you may well think your carpet defiled by my touch; but, if you speak in respect of the Faith which I have embraced, you ought to consider your carpet puri-

Going next into the house of a person

who formerly held a commission in our Native Cavalry, who is retired here upon the Government Pension, he made himself known; and, on being recognized, the old officer sent for all his friends to come and see him, of whom they had heard so much of late. At length, a large crowd collected; in the mean time, the old man was biting his lips with vexation; and telling Abdool, how many evil things he had heard of him .- Abd. " I am aware that many things of this sort are said of me; and, hearing of you as having become religious, I therefore now called, hoping that you will hear the truth from myself, and not be led away by false reports."-" It is true," said the old man, " I am become religious. I hate the Infidels, (that is, the British) and mean to throw up the pension, and have no more to do with them."-Abd. " Look there now: had you served the Mahrattas, and lost an arm or a leg in battle, would they have given you a pension? And consider how many servants of the Nabob, yea, some who have been servants to his father and grandfather, are turned off in their old age without provision; and these, whom you call Infidels, have given you a handsome subsistence, and you pass your old age in ease! Consider your words, and say who is the Infidel." - Well, well," said he, "but I can never be of their religion : they are so unclean, eating all kinds of food, and never using ablutions."-Abd. "But who forbids them to bathe? There is nothing said in the Gospel on these subjects; and since you piace so much holiness in these things, had you not better strip yourself to a cloth round your middle, and go bathe at the junction of the rivers among the Hindoos? They fancy that great

holiness !" In going to the house of a merchant, Abdool passed by a Mosque where they were beginning prayers. He went to the door; but did not go in, lest they should raise a complaint against him for defiling their place. The Reader began : "O God, enlighten our hearts with the light of faith !" Abdoel said aloud, " Amen !" The Reader looked round with astonishment; and, after observing, began again the same sentence; to which Abdool again repeated aloud, " Amen!" The Reader proceeded, and Abdool was silent the rest of the service. When it was ended, some of them came round him, and inquired: "You said Amen to the first sentence, but to no other : why was this?"-Abd. " Because the first sentence was right, and was the prayer of holy men of old; but the latter part is an invention of late date." - Query: " How do you make that appear ?"-Abd. " You add the name of Abubeckar to that of Mahomet; so that, by your own confession, that is added since Mahomet's time." Some of them now suspected, and inquired if he were not such an one. This led to an understanding; and a long dispute, in which he explained to them many of our customs in worship, and made appeals to their conscience. One asked, if he were not affected by the contempt of his former friends, and wondered he could be so hardened as thus openly to contend for Christianity .- Abd. "I am, indeed, affected; and my heart by no means approves of your opposition: and you know, that at Lucknow, had such things been said to me, how I should have resisted; but now I am withheld. I am no longer in my own keeping, but in the power of another." These asked who that might be. He answered : " I am restrained, and enabled to bear your reproach, by the power of the Holy

Spirit." They were silent. He went last to the old merchant, who has a house at Delhi, where he formerly resided, and with some of whose children Abdool was educated. He treated Abdool with more affection than any of the others; and was much moved by his exhortations to seek salvation from Christ at the eleventh hour. He, and two others of the whole crowd assembled, took a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel. Many might have been given away; but, where no disposition appeared to read them, it

was thought best not to give them.
In one company, Abdool had occasion to mention his having been baptized by Mr. Brown. Some one inquired, "where is Mr. Brown now !- Abd. "He is where he has long intended to go. He is no longer in this world." They said, "That him, and no longer make this ado about your religion!"—Abd. "I do, isdeed, desire to be where Mr. Brown is, and care not how soon I may be taken: but

think not that this religion depends on ! Mr. Brown, or on me; for, if I were taken away, God can raise up one from among your own selves to supply my place:

The above is a very abridged account of what passed on that day. In the evening, Abdool was quite exhausted: and, for two days after, appeared much cast down: but, on reading the account of the opposition which Jeremiah met with, he seemed much encouraged; and commented, with great feeling, on the impatience which the Prophet discovered, saying, that he had to-day found his own history: adding, "How truly is this the word of God! From David, all the Prophets agree with the Gospel, in writing the heart deceiful above all things and desperately wicked." (To be Companie)

> From the Baltimore Telegraph. EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

We presented to the public in the Telegraph of the 2d inst. a remarkable document, signed by the three great potentates of Europe, the monarchs of Russia, of Prussia, and of Germany. They solemnly recognize the Christian religion, as the basis of all authority, and pledge themselves to each other, to use all their influence for the dissemination of the truths of the Gospel. They invite all other Christian powers to join the confederacy, assuring them of their cordial reception. The Emperor Alexander, as it now appears, has commanded this document to be published, and to be read in all the Churches. They agree to make the Holy Scriptures their rule of action-as men and as monarchs, to be united in indissoluble fraternity; to lend to each other, on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid, and support. They profess to regard themselves as the fathers of three disnuct families, known by the names of Austria, Russia and Prussia; to testify, by mutual acts of kindness, the reciprocal affections by which they are animated .-They declare, that their respective subjects have, in fact, no sovereign but their Redeemer; they solemnly deny, that this confederacy has in view any other object, than to shew, in the face of the Universe, their unwavering determination, to adopt, for the only rule of their conduct, the precepts of their holy religion-the precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace, which, as mighty potentates, they consider themselves as under a double obligation faithfully to observe. Let it further be considered, that these monarchs are bound by the provisions of a pre-existing treaty, to meet either personally, or by deputies, once every year, for the purpose of amicably adjusting any controversies that may arise, and thereby preventing an appeal to the sword. This treaty is signed at Paris, and it presents a solemn and soothing spectacle. We behold in that very city, where triumphant atheism was once publickly promulgated and preached, where blasphemy, sacrilege, murder, and impiety, assumed the forms of law, where robbery was clothed in the robes of judicial dignity, we behold in this very city, three mighty monarchs, while covered with all the radiance of victory, and surrounded by triumphant armies, casting their beamy crowns at the feet of their Redeemer, imploring a continuance of his mercies, and acknowledging, with all hamility, his sovereignty and his scentre. In the very place, where infidel and atheistic philosophy stalked abroad at noonday, three triumphant monarchs repair, to disrobe themselves of the splendid trappings of royalty, and confess that the head which once wore a crown of thorns, is the only legitimate object of earthly homage. In his awful presence, the beams of their own majesty vanish from their eyes-their diamonds lose their lustre—the distinctions hetween earthly sovereigns and earthly subjects disappear; for they acknowledge themselves all subjects of our common Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

When we behold a spectacle, so novel, and so interesting, morally considered, what shall we say when we contemplate the political character of such a document ! To take one solitary fact for the foundation of a system, either moral, political, or religious, is an error common to vulgar minds-we must take this fact in connection with the unexampled zeal now manifested by all Christian nations, for the promulgation of divine truth, with the societies formed, for the sending of missionaries, for purposes so benevolent -with the awful sufferings of Europe, while eppressed by the armed disciples of an infidel philosophy—with the cruel conflagrations and murders, which have rendered sepulchres more frequent to the eye, than family mansions. We must, to judge of the political bearing of this important document, likewise connect it with the partial repose, that Europe now enjoys-with the resurrection of agriculture, and of commerce, the resuscitation of all the arts of social life, and all their attendant blessings, Whether the Deity, in the dispensation of his inscrutable providence, will prolong the brilliance

of this animating spectacle, or veil it in thick clouds-whether the triumphant hosannas, now resounding from united Europe, are still to be prolonged, or to be succeeded shortly by the blasts of the cannon, is only known to the Lord of life and death, who disposes as he pleases of Kingdoms, Empires and Continents, in whose sight diamonds are but common dust, and with whom mighty monarchs are but the humble instruments of his will. To the Christian, however, it affords a humble hope, not unmingled with a salutary fear, that the times are rapidly approaching, foretold by holy men, when all nations, kindreds, tongues and languages, will "learn war no more," but in imitation of the example set by the conquerors of France, shall bend in homage to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

FROM A LONDON PAPER. Restimonies in favour of the Bible, by Celebrated Characters.

The celebrated Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following words,-" I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion, that this volume (independently of its divine origin) contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and elequence, than can be collected from all other books in whatever age or language they may have been written. The unstrained application of them to events which took place long after the publication, is a solid ground for belief that they are genuine productions, and consequently inspired."

Mr. Addison, speaking of the superi-our perfections of the Sacred Volume to every Luman work, says the great and glorious truths which it discovers to us are, compared with those which we elsewhere acquire, as the creator contrasted with his works. "Had Cicero," says he, " lived to see all that christianny has brought to light, how would he who so fondly hoped for immortality, have lavished out all the force of eloquence in those noblest of contemplations-the Resurrection, and the Judgment that will follow it: How had his breast glowed with pleasure, when the whole compass of futurity, revealed in these pages, lay o-pen to his view: How would he have entered, with the force of lightning, into the affections of his hearers, upon those glorious themes, which are contained in the Bible-themes, which when enlarged on by-a skilful Christian Orator, make us break out into the same expressions, as those of the two disciples who met our Saviour, after he rose from the dead: " Did not our hearts burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened unto us the Scriptures?"

The learned Mr. Locke, (after demonstrating the truth of the Holy Scriptures in various ways) thus expressed himself, in a letter to a triend, just before he died :- " Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; for therein are contained the words of eternal life. The Bible has God for its author, Salvation for its end, and truth for its matter, without any mixture of error."

Similar testimonies in favour of the Bible might be adduced in the immortal Bacon, Lord Verulum; in the great Sir Isaac Newton, who wrote to prove the excellence of the Scriptures; in Mr. Boyle, who instituted means to elucidate their truth; in Mr. West, who wrote a Treatise on the Resurrection; in Lord George Littleton, whose illustrious rank received splendour from his talents, and who has done essential service to the Christian Cause, by his admirable work on the conversion of St. Paul; all these it will be observed were Laymen, and therefore cannot be suspected of any undue partiality for the Scriptures; and to such distinguished names might be added those of a Milton, a Male, a Johnson, a Cowper, a Bryant, a Beattie, a Cumberland-Laymen also most eminently distinguished for their learning and science, yet who deemed all their learning, all science, of little worth compared with what they derived from the Book of God.

The excellent Dr. Watts, (in his advice to young man) says : "Whatever your circumstances may be in this world, value the Hible, as your best treasure; and, whatever be your employment, look upon religion as your best business. The Bible contains eternal life in it, and religion is the only way for you to become

possessed of it." Dr. Leachman, upon his death bed, thus addressed the son of a nobleman who had been under his care; "You see my young friend, the situation in which I now am. I have not many days to live, and am happy that you witness the tranquillity of my last moments. But it is not tranquillity alone; it is joy and triumph—nay, it is complete exultation." His features brightened, and his voice rose in energy as he spoke. "And whence," said he, "does this exultation spring ?-From that Book," said he, pointing to the Bible: From that bleased Book, too much neglected indeed, but which centains invaluable treasures! treasures of bliss and rejoicing, for it makes us certain that this mortal shall put on immertality."

Judge Hale, in a letter to his children says 4 It has been my practice to require you to be frequent in reading the Scriptures, with due observation and understanding, which will make you wise for this world, and that which is to come." And in a letter to his son, he says, "There is no book like the Bible for excellent learning, wisdom and use : it is want of understanding in them who think or speak otherwise."

Lord Rochester, in his last illness, would frequently lay his hand on the Bi-ble, and say " There is true Philosophy. There is the wisdom that speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only grand objection to this book."

Sir John Eardly Wilmot, in a letter to his eldest son, expresses himself in these words : " Let me exhort you to read with the greatest attention both the Old and New Testaments, you will find your mind extremely becalmed by so doing; and every tumultuous passion bridled by that firm belief of a resurrection, which is so evidently marked out and impressed upon mankind, by Christianity."

BRIEF VIEW OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.) 10. NAGPORE.

Mr. -, and Ram-mohun.

Nagpore is in the Mahratta Country; 615 miles west of Calcutta. Its population has been estimated at 80,000 inhabitants. There is no missionary sent by the society to this station; but a gentle, man whose heart is thuch engaged in the work, has been long actively employed in circulating the Scriptures, and in other ngagements of a missionary kind.

In 1812 he visited Serampore and joine ed the Church there. He expected to baptize several natives on his return. A school is established, and the Scriptures are read at the houses of many by the boys educated in it. The parents encourage their boys to learn that they may obtain books, and many of their mothers occasionally attend at the schools to hear the Scriptures read. One boy reads the Testament to seven or eight people in his father's house, and some who have there heard the Scriptures have attended at the schools to hear then read. There were \$4 belonging to the school. An attempt is making at Nagpore to translate the Scriptures into the Goandes; the inquirers here are daily increasing. Ram-mohun, a native preacher, is at this station.

11. COLUMBO. Mr. Chater.

Columbo in Ceylon, about 1220 miles S. S. W. from Calcutta, established in 1812. This island is said to contain 270,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 bear the Christian name. A large edition of the New Testament in Cingalese has lately been printed for their use at Serampore, at the expense of the Calcutta Bible Society. Mr. and Mrs. Chater have established a boarding-school, and obtained a place of worship. He appears to be much esteemed, and to have a prospect of usefuluess. He has already got access to the natives, one of whom he considers another "Cornelius," with whom he has had several conversations on the gospel through an interpreter. Mr. Chater has made some proficiency in Cingalese. He is very desirous of some brother to assist in preaching the gospel.

12 PATNA. Mr. Thompson.

Patna is a city of Hindostan proper, the capital of Behar, 320 miles N. W. from Calcutta, on the south bank of the Ganges, said to contain 500,000 inhabit-

The station was established in 1812, by Mr. Thompson. He is country-born, and able to preach in three languages, English, Bengalee, and Hindost'hance. He has a pleasing prospect of success, and appears, by the distribution of portions of the Scriptures, and Tracts in the Hindee, Persian, Bengulee, and Arabic languages, to have produced considerable interest and inquiry. A school upon the British System has been established by Mr. Thompson, assisted by a lad from the Calcutta school. The aged father of a Mussulman who was presented with a copy of the Gospel, mentioned that upwards of twenty-five Persees Mussulmans attend to the reading of the Gospels by his son daily, in the school of a Mouluvee, where the young man is plat ced, and where they meet for instruction.

13. BOMBAY.

Carupeit Aratoon.

Bombay or Surat, situated on the western side of the great peninsula of Inc at the distance of 1010 miles west of Calcutta. By the distribution of Tracts in

A new station has been attempted at Dhacca during the last year. This is a district in the eastern quarter of Bengal, 100 miles from Calcutta. The number of mhabitants are estimated to exceed 150,000, of whom more than one has are Mahomedaus.

spirit of inquiry among all ranks-Armenians, English, Mussulmans, Hindoos, Parsees, and Portuguese. The Armenians in Bombay are numerous; the Parsees about 20,000; there are 1500 semples, and 11,000 houses of Mussulmans; 200,000 Hindoos, 15 houses of Jews; 20 houses of Europeans, besides the military officers; and 100 houses of Portuguese.

This station was formed by Carapeit Aratoon in 1812. He first stopped at Bombay, but afterwards went to Surat, where his wife was born, who of course understands the Guzeratee language; in which a fount of types are preparing for printing the Scriptures. He himself can read the Mahratta Testament; so that the dialect spoken there will be easily acquired.

#### 14. CHITTAGONG. Mr. Du Bruyn.

Chittagong lies in the eastern extremity of Bengal, on the borders of the immense forests of Teak Wood, which divide the British dominions from the Burman empire. It is about 230 miles east

of Calcutta. This station was formed in 1812 by Mr. Du Bruyn. The prospect is encouraging. The people are solicitous for the education of their children.

#### 14. SIRDHANA.

Mr. Chamberlain, and Purum-anunda.

Sirdhana is the capital of a small independent territory fifty miles north of Delhi and Hindoostan, beyond Agra, near the Punjab, or country of the Sieks. It is about 920 miles N.W. from Calcutta. At Sirdhana Mr. Chamberlain arrived in 1813, at the request of the Prime Minister of Her Highness the Begum Sombre, by whom he has been favourably received. From this place Mr. C. says, "a correspondence may be opened with the Punjab, Shreenugar, and Kashmeer, and that the Shikh Rajah has expressed a desire to have a teacher for his children." Five schools are already established for teaching Persian and Hind st'hance .-Mr. C. is much assisted by Purum-anunda, a converted Brahmin. They have been employed of late in preaching and circulating the Scriptures at Della: also at Hurdwar, where 100,000 pilgrims of different nations were assembled. A Shikh Rajah, with 30,000 followers, applied to him for the Scriptures.

### 16. JAVA.

Messrs. Robinson and Riley.

This station was formed by Mr. Robinson, who arrived at the island in 1813. His first residence was at Weltevreden, but he has since taken a house, and opened a school at Molenuliet, within a mile of Batavia, and 2350 miles S. S. E. from Calcutta. Serious soldiers have for a considerable time been resident in the island, and a church has lately been formed. A literary society, with the permission of Government, has ordered an edition of the Scriptures in the Malay language, for the use of the Malay Christian inhabitants, to be printed at Scrampore, to which the Governor General is said to have subscribed 10,000 rupees. Mr. Riley, and a native preacher, have lately joined him from Calcutta. A son of Mr. Leonard accompanied Mr. Robinson, and has established a school upon the British System at Java. Mr. R is studying both the Malay and Javanese languages. The Malays in general speak Portuguese, and Mr. R. has written to Calcutta for a Portuguese brother to come and live amongst them.

### 17. PANDUA. Krishnoo.

Pandua lies at the north-east extremity of Bengal, 310 miles N.E. from Calcutta, and within a fortnight's journey on foot to China.

This station was formed in 1813, by Krishnoo, a zealous and indefatigable native preacher, who has baptized several persons. A school-house also is erected.

#### 18. AVA. Mr. Felix Carey.

Mr. Felix Carey has lately formed a new station at Ava, the capital of the empire, 500 miles east from Calcutta, where he is greatly favoured by the Emperor; by whose order a printing-press has been established there.

# 19. AMBOYNA.

Mr. Jabez Carey and Mr. Trowt.

Amboyna is about \$230 miles S. E. from Calcutta, and near the S.W. point of the Island of Ceram.

This station was formed by Mr. Jabez Carey, who left Calcutta for this island early in 1814. He was sent by the British Government at Bengal, in compliance with the desire of the Resident of Amboyna, formerly a student to Dr. Carey in the college of Fort William. Mr. Trowt is on his voyage to join Mr. Carey at this station. Orders are given by the Resident for an edition of 3000 copies of the Malay Bible, to be printed at Serampore for the use of the Malay Christians in the island, who are said to be 20,000, and to have neither ministers nor schoolmasters. The Resident, Mr. Martin, proposed the establishment of a central action at Fort Victoria, the capital, upon have five or six islands under his care.

### 20. ALLAHABAD.

Mr. N. Kerr, and Kurcem.

. This station was formed in 1814, by Mr. N. Kerr, and a native brother, Kureem. Allahabad is a large city of Hindostan, situated about half way between Patna and Agra, at the Fork, or junction of the Ganges and Jumma rivers, about 490 miles W.N.W. from Calcutta. At this city Mr. Kerr, who had lately returned from Rangoon, on account of its disagreeing with his health, arrived with his companion early in 1814. There is a large annual resort of pilgrims to this place; many of whom are drowned by suffering themselves to be conducted to the middle of the river, where they sink with pots of earth tied to their feet.

. This island and that of Java being ceded to the Dutch, an application has been made by the Committee to the Governments requesting their. favour and protection for the Missionaries ; which has been kindly attended to by His Britannic Majesty's Ministers, and by His Excellency the Dutch Ambassador in this country.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN HERALD. A Memoir on the subject of a general Bible Society for the United States of A-

In a country possessing as many Bible Societies as the United States, it cannot be necessary to prove, that every Christian is under an obligation to promote the universal diffusion of the sacred records of his religion. The obligation is felt and acknowledged; and if the efforts of American Christians to dissendnate the Scriptures, have not been proportionate to their abilities, it has a risen from their ignorance of the great want of Bibles, and from a want of concert among themselves, in consequence of the plan they have unfortunately adopted, of establishing independent local Bible Societies.

To convince the Christians of America that greater exertions are necessary than have hitherto been made, and to induce them to adopt a new system for the direction of their exertions, by showing the utter inefficacy of their present system, is the abject of the following Memoir.

To prove that greater exertions are necessary it will be sufficient to show, First, the number of Bibles wanted at home and abroad; and then,

To ascertain the number we have distributed.

On entering upon the first enquiry, our hearts sink within us at the recollection, that while the population of those countries in which the religion of Christ is professed, is no more than 2:3 millions, it is computed that there are in the world no less than 550 millions of souls, who have not heard of his name.

But while we lament the darkness of the heathen world, let us not think that the light of the Gospel is freely diffused in those lands on which the Sun of Righteousness has risen; for, on examination, we shall find that thousands and millions are hid from the brightness o

The whole number of Bibles which, in 1807, had ever been printed for the immense empire of Russia, whose population exceeds 50 millions, was about six thousand; and so late as 1811, there were in the provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, 400,000 families without a Bi-

In 1812, the number of persons speaking the Finnish language was not less than 1,300,000; and yet for 30 yesrs before, not a Bible had been printed for their use; and scarcely a single copy was to be purchased.

In 1811, there were upwards of 1,500,-000 Protestants in Hungary, possessed of but few Bibles.

In 18:3, it was computed that four out of five in Denmark were without Bi-

In 1807, in Iceland, whose population is about 50,000, there were only 40 or 50 Bibles.

In 1819, there were of the Persian Christians (so called) 200,000 who had never seen a Bible in their own tongue; and in Ceylon 350,000 professors of

Christianity equally destitue. In 1805, it was computed that in the southern part of Ireland two thirds of the Protestant families were without Bibles, and among the Catholics it was

supposed that not more than one family in 500 had a copy of the Scriptures. Let us now direct our view to Great-Britain, where we are apt to suppose that "the darkness is past, and that the true

light now shineth." In Wales, there are \$50,000 people speaking the Welsh language; but for 50 years before 1793, not a Bible had been printed for their use.

In 1807, among 4000 persons in a certain parish in Scotland, there were found, but 12 Bibles.

In England so late as 1814, of 960 families in the town and neighbourhood of Southampton, 415 families, containing 1784 individuals, were found, on examination, to be without Bibles.

In 1810, it was computed that there were 10,000 families in the county of

Norfolk without Bibles. From an actual inquiry made by order of the Bishop of Durham, it was found that in that diocese there were 5800 famthe plan of the British System, which lilies without a Bible; estimating the

Logish and other languages there is a f Mr. Carey is to superintend. He will rest of England and Wales in this proportion, they must contain 350,000 families destitute of the Scriptures.

If such be the famine of the word of God in Great Britain, where Protestantism and religious zeal have so greatly tended to diffuse it, how grievous must be the scarcity in France, Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries!

Let us now look at home, and let us begin our inquiries with a State which has long been distinguished for the religious habits of its citizens. The Report of the Connecticut Bible Society for 1812, informs us that there were more in that State without the Scriptures than the funds of the Society could supply; and let us remember, that this is one of the most able Societies in the United States, and the State is probably better supplied with Bibles than any other district of the same population in the world. The Report of the Massachusetts Bible Society for 1813, asserts, that there are many settlements in the District of Maine, in which only one or two Bibles could be found. During the year preceding this Report, the Society had distributed within the Commonwealth no less than 2296 Bibles and 532 Testaments and they declare that," however improbable it may seem, this number was needed.

In 13:4, it was estimated that there were in Ohio 13,000 families destitute of the Scriptures; 12,000 in the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; 5000 in the Mississippi Territory; 8000 in Louisiana; 10,000 in Tennessee; and 30,000 in Kentucky!

Such is the dearth of the Scriptures both at home and abroad. Surely "darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people." But while we wonder at and lament this darkness, let us examine what we have done to dissipate it.

Since 1808, when the first Bible Society was established, the Christians of the United States have, through the medium of their Societies, distributed about 150,000 copies of the Bible, in four languages, and chiefly among their own countrymen. Such is the offering which, as a nation, we have made at the shrine of Christian benevolence ;-such is the return we have made to Heaven, for the national and individual blessings we enjoy :

Let us see what others have done in the same cause.

It appears from the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the Christians of Great-Britain have, during the last eleven years, through the medium of that Society, been instrumental in distributing 1,299,282 copies of the Scriptures, in 55 languages, and have aided in the establishment of Bible Societies in almost every part of the Protestant world. The income of this Society, for the last year, amounted to \$445,-000, a sum sufficient to purchase, in this country, 600,000 Bibles, like those distributed by the American Societies.

In one year, then, the British and Foreign Bible Society could distribete 600,-000 Bibles; while the American Societies, since 1808 to the present time, have not probably distributed more than 150,-

And does the zeal and ability of the British Christians exceed that of ours in this proportion? Heaven forbid. To what, then, is amazing difference to be imputed? Solely to the difference of the instruments employed. Let us thereforeexamine these instruments, and compare them with each other.

To promote the general diffusion of the Bible, the Christians of America have established 108 independent local Bible Societies, which are scattered throughout the United States from Vermont to Louisiana.

# (To be continued.)

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

The following Anecdotes are from the Reports of the London Tract Society. STOCKHOLM, APRIL 15, 1808. My very dear Brother,

Last week the first Tract was printed, and between two and three thousand have already been dispersed and sent to different parts of the country. We thought t best to print the little Tract concerning James Covey first. It has made a very good impression on the minds of many already. I have just heard this morning that one of them-has found its way to the Prince Royal? he was rather diverted with the first part of it; but when he came to Covey's conversion, he grew very serious, and at last burst into tears. Little did poor Covey think that his hisory would preach the Gospel in King's

Your's most respectfully, J. P.

From a respectable Clergyman in the Isle of Man.

Kirk Lonan, Jan. 15, 1811. Rev. SIR,

I feel it a duty incumbent on me to inform you of an important change which a Tract, published by the Religious Tract Society, has been instrumental in producing in one of my aged parishioners. The person in question has already numbered his three-score years and ten, and is fast advancing to eternity. He has been through life a man of decent external deportment, " who trusted in himself that he was rightcous," while he

was an entire stranger to real religion, and utterly insensible of his need of a Saviour. I some time ago presented him with a few Religious Tracts made up into a small volume, and among the rest the Tract " To the Aged." He appeared highly gratified, and promised to read them carefully. Having called on bim within these few days, I perceived an evident alteration in his manner and appearance. He was eagerly desirous of conversing on his spiritual concerns, and began by saying, " I confess, before God and man, that I am a vile and miserable sinner;" and then taking up the little book of Tracts which lay in the window, with tears streaming from his eyes, and with the strongest marks of penitence, he spoke nearly in these words; "This Tract, 'to the Aged,' has opened my eyes to see myself a lost and ruined man-oh ! it has made me very wretched; but then it has comforted too; for it tells me that Jesus Christ has saved sinners, as vile and miscrable as I am. and has brought back wandering souls from the very gates of hell."

On further conversation with him, and from the reports of some of his neighbours, I find that deep, and I trust an effectual and abiding change has been wrought in him. His views of himself, and of the world, are entirely changed. He has begun to search the Scriptures with great ardour, and to accompany the reading of them with earnest prayer. I perceived, on inspection, that the Tract to the Aged had been so often thumbed and read, and probably wetted by the old

man's tears, as to be scarcely legible. There is reason to hope that the Divine blessing has, in many other instances, accompanied the visits of these little harbingers of salvation to the villages and cottages throughout the Isle of Man; but, should their introduction among us have been successful only in this one tnstance, I will be bold to say, that the Society may consider all their labour of love in dispersing of the Tracts as abundantly compensated.

### Journal of Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

# IN SENATE.

April 13.

The bill from the House, to crect Inliana territory into a State, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the House, to change the mode and rate of taxation on distillation of spirits in the United States, was read a third time and passed.

PLAISTER TRADE. Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the various petitions respecting the Plaister trade, and the trade of the British West-Indies, recommending that no importations be permitted from British colonies in America, or the British West-India islands, but in American vessels. The

report was ordered to lie on the table. After disposing of other business, the

Senate residued the Tariff bill. The motion to reduce the duty on woollens from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, was negatived, after debate, by a large majority.

A motion to limit the continuance of the 25 per cent. to one year, instead of three, was equally unsuccessful.

An attempt to reduce the deties on Salt from 20 to 121 cents failed.

A motion to confine the low duties on Teas to such as may be imported from China, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Ahril 11.

The bill to reward with 100,000 dollars, the captors of certain Algerine vessels, was called up by Mr. Forsyth, on whose motion it was amended by striking out the words " in consideration of the valour and promptitude with which the capture was effected;" and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third

The House, in the course of the day, refused, on the call of Mr. Huger, to take up the report of the joint committee on the subject of the remains of General Washington-ayes 43, noes 51.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

With a view to the more convenient management of the important and growing business connected with the grant of exclusive rights to Inventors and Authors, I recommend the establishment of a distinct office, within the Department of State, connected therewith, under a director, with a salary adequate to its services, and with the privilege of franking communications to the office. I recommend also that further restrainsts be imposed on the issue of patents to wrongful claimants, and further guards provided against fraudulent exactions of fees by persons possessed of patents.

JAMES MADISON.

April 11, 1816.

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

Mr. Calhoun from the committee on an uniform national currency, reported, in a modified shape, the bill to provide for the collecting the public revenue in taught to handle the guise.

the legal currency. The ame made by the committee, to the sists in striking out the 3d section imposed a stamp duty of 10 per a pay specie on the 31st December leaving only the provision which er such notes from being received ment of debis due the United State bill was committed to a committee whole house.

On calling the aill to authorize pointment of Admirafs in the mi vice, Mr. Pleasants moved the House go into committee of the on that bill ; which was negatived. 38, noes 54.

The bill to establish a National versity was also called up by Mr. but the House refused to conside a large majority,

April 13. EXPORTATION OF SPEC Mr. Calhoun, from the comm the National Currency, who were day instructed to enquire into the diency of prohibiting for a limited the exportation of bullion and reported a resolution that it is in

hibition; which was read and order INCREASE OF THE NAV The House, in committee ofthe

ent at the present time to make h

lie on the table. on the bill providing for the grad crease of the Navy.
Mr. Pleasants [Chairman of the committee) entered into a detailed ment of the considerations on wh committee had formed the bill, an reasons for deviating from a pred herence to the Secretary's recome tions. It was, he said, within the lection of the committee, that in port made to the Senate in the part of the session of Congress, in cretary of the Navy recommended nual addition to the present nary, ship of 74 guns, two of 44, and sloops of war of the heaviest class. committee, Mr. Pleasants said, I stowed much consideration on t ject, and after obtaining all the in tion they could, from the sources of lated in their judgments to furnis best, they had determined to recon to the House the provisions comis the present bill. There would been some difficulty in framing a such a way as to have provided certain annual addition to the may, timbers and other necessary ma could not have been procured in way as to ensure a punctual comp with the law. The committee, fore, determined to recommend nual appropriation of one million lars for eight years; this would an addition to our present narals nine 74 gun ships, 12 of 44 gun three steam batteries; two of the to be applied to the defence of the of the Chesapeake, and one to the of New Orleans, The Secretary of adding one 74, two 44's, a sloops, annually, would have requestion for that term of wo of a million of dollars. Mr. B observed, that it was the opin best informed of our naval officer our funds had better be applied procuring heavy ships imm That sloops of war, though of g in time of war, might easily be p in a very short time by the gove either by having them built at yards or by contract. Indeed, it opinion of one at least, very in officer, that sloops of war ough form a permanent part of our my but when it was found necessary them in time of war, they should on the return of peace. Acco an estimate, said Mr. P. made is ginning of the session to the S the Secretary of the Navy, and on the files of this House, it will that to build and equip a 74 8 will cost \$384.862-this sum, by nine, the number of 74's pro be built in eight years, vi 3,463,768 dollars. The built equipping a 44 gun frigate 268,400 dollars—which sum m by twelve, the number of frigate ed to be built in eight years, the sum 3,220,800 dollars. steam batteries they had allowed one million of dollars more whole sum estimated by the confor building the proposed ship line, heavy frigates, and steam is 7,684,558 dollars. The 0 took some pains to ascertain such a thing could be ascerts any thing like certainty, the c the United States to man a flee a description as the proposed will give us. From information from the most intelligent south have no doubt that such a flee

easily manned. The present

seamen belonging to the Unit

is not ascertained with prec

probably little or nothing sh

perhaps 80 thousand. One for

number may be calculated on service. The number of prinal allowed to a 74 is 200; ordinal

and boys, \$00,—12 74's then v 2,400 prime, and 3,600 ordina

and boys; 6,000 in the whole-proportion for frigates, slow &c. It was well known also,

ordinary seamen and boys,

BOS

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of keeping a 74 in service for is estimated at 189,740 dollars 134,210 dollars The estimates red to, said Mr Pleasants, are in the report of the Secretary ary, before referred to; made istance of the Commissioners ed States vy, and may, it is believed be

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y relied on. ebster moved to amend the bill gout the words directing two ke and the other at New-Oras to leave their application to on of the President - agreed to re majority, and the bill, as ordered to a third reading nem

April 15.

windes from the Committee of Imeans, reported a bill increasapensation of public miniscompensations; and a bill to reduties on licenses to retailers spirituous liquers and foreign

agrossed bill providing for the crease of the Navy, was read time, and passed almost unani-

agrossed bill for the relief of the the late Gen. Alexander Hamread the third time and passed 0, nays 30.

April 17. PECIE PAYMENTS. ouse then resolved itself into a ee of the whole, Mr Nelson of chair, on the bill providing for ction of debts due to the governhe lawful money of the country

r words, to compel the banks to the payment of specie. alhoun took a succinct view of nd recapitulated briefly the evils manded this measure.

mith of Md. moved to strike out of December, and insert the 1st ary next, as the day on which bould go into operation—which e supported at some length.

cotion gave rise to considerable

which Messrs. Ward of Mass. on, Tucker, Ingham, Robertson.

mith's motion was finally negaa decided majority. harp moved to revive and add the bill the 4th section, which withdrawn by the select Comdwhich proposed to lay a stamp Opercent, on the notes of banks pay specie on the appointed

Grosvenor, Sheffey and Wright

otion also produced an animatd by the mover and Mr. Grosveopposed by Messrs. Barbour and on. Mr. Clay also said a few the subject, in which he doubtopricty of at present adopting so a measure. He was in favor of ans; pledging himself, if they ot be effectual, to join in this act

barp, then, after submitting herefor, withdrew his motion. Ward of Mass, moved to carry oto operation on the 1st of May ed by a large majority.

moved also an amendment, a graduated scale of value, by notes of certain banks should d in payment; which motion egatived.

mittee then rose and reported out amendment. se adjourned.

# RECORDER.

BOSTON:

ESDAY, APRIL 24, 1816.

LISLAND ELECTION.

of State Officers took place in on Wednesday last, and has iselection of Governor Jones; a Fednt Governor, Senate, and House of

fourth Annual Report of the New-Tract Society it appears that year the Managers have distri-Tracts, of which number 27,898 the Depository for the sum of \$345 The resources of the Society have ever since its formation. The acts distributed during the past than that of the three preceding

# TABLE EDUCATION.

Assembly of the Presbyterian nded some time since the for-Societies in every Presbyterian nited States, for the purpose of the support of students in Dilogical Seminary in Princeton. his kind has been formed in the and consists at present of six. At the first annual meeting of titly held, Dr. Green the Presige delivered an Address on the which a handsome sum was colhe object of the Society, besides from the sixty members.

ANT PROCLAMATION.

tum wond, Governor of Lower i a proclamation, restoring the hat province and the United

The session of Congress is drawing to a close very rapidly. The Tariff bill, now before the Senate, is the only measure which appears likely to occupy much of the time of Congress before its adjournment Many of the measures before the two Houses will, of course, be overlooked. or dismissed without consideration; amongst which, with many others, may be reckoned the project of a National University, of an Invalid Corps, the proposed Bankrupt Law, &c &c. The House of Representatives yesterday fixed

Washington, April 16.

on Saturday next for the day of adjournment; but it is not possible they can, by that time, complete the business necessary to be done. The adjournment will, however, probably take place in the course of the next week.

Nats In.

The Tariff bill yeste day principally occupied the attention of the Senate. Considerable progress was made in it. The amendments reported by the financial committee, and several others, to the details of the bill, were sgreed to, none of them affecting or touching the material articles of cotton or woollen fabrics. Among other amendments, the duty on clayed sugars was reduced by the Senate from 6 to 4 cents per pound, and that on other brown sugars raised from 2 1.2 to 3 cents per pound. Until the bill is finally acted on, no decision can be called conclusive. When it is finished, we shall immediately put our readers in possession of it.

The bill for the construction of a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, passed the New-York House of Assembly, Yeas 84, Nays 15. It has been rejected in the Senate.

In the last number of the Recorder it was stated that the late wars in Europe had cost the nations engaged in them upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS. This estimate is certainly within bounds; for the Government of Great Britain alone has spent within the last twenty five years upwards of half this sum, and France, Russia, Spain, Germany and all the other countries on the Continent taken together, have surely expended more than Great Britain. This calculation can include only the sums expended by the respective Governments. But the losses of private individuals from the destruction of Commerce, from plunder, from conflagration, and from the thousand impediments which War throws in the way of industry; though they cannot be ascertained with accuracy, must have swollen this amount to many Thousand Millions more. This estimate is important, because it shows us how much nations are willing to pay, and to suffer, to gratify their pride and prejudice. It is important too as it enables us to illustrate in a definite and forcible manner the value of peace.

To form some idea of the magnitude of this sum, let it be recollected that in the year 1810, the whole U. States was valued at 2,519 Million dollars The valuation now probably approaches to nearly 3000 Millions. The war in Europe then may be considered, in respect to the destruction of property as equivalent to blotting out of existence four such countries as the United

Take another view of the subject. Great efforts are making among Christian nations to distribute the Bible through the world, to educate young men for the ministry, to send Missionaries to the Heathen, and to establish every where free schools for the instruction of the ignorant. Great and happy effects are expected to result from these exertions. They are intended and calculated to work a revolution in some of the great principles of human conduct, to abolish deep rooted customs, to give the utmost freedom to the improvement and happiness of the human race; in short, to put an entire new face on the character of the world. Such a revolution can be effected only at an immense expense of time, and labor, and money. Yet, one year's interest of the sum which Europe has expended in War, would furnish a Bible for every family, and support a Minister and a school among every one thousand people throughout the world. It would do all that money can do, towardseffecting such a Revolu-

Who can calculate then what might have been the present state of the world, if the peaceful principles recently adopted in the Holy League had influenced the sovereigns of Europe twenty-five years ago. Who can tell to what extent improvements in science and the arts might have been carried if the genius and industry of Europe had not been loaded with these Twelve Thousand Million Dollars. Above all, who can tell what would have been the ef, fect upon the happiness and prospects of the hu man race, if a portion of this sum had been expended, in bringing the tribes of Asia, and Africa within the circle of civilized and Christian na-

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, February 17. All accounts from Bavaria agree, that the differences between that country and Austria, are wholly terminated.

MERLIN (of Douay) one of the 38 persons ordered to leave France as dangerous persons, left Brussels in February last for the United States. Soult (another of the 38) had gone to Ham-

London, February 21. Yesterday a division took place in Parliament on an amendment condemning the conduct of Ministers, proposed by Lord Mil.ros, when the opposition collected, all their forces. The result

For the amendment, 77 \ 163 majority Against it, 240 for Ministers. In the Lords the division was :- For Ministers 104 .- Against them 44.

London, February 9. In a debate in the house of Commons on the 8th of February the subject of the Holy League between Russia, Prussia and Austria, was introduced by Mr.

Brougham. Mr. Brougham said that he should move, to-morrow, for the production of two papers, which, though he had every reason to believe they existed, were not to be found in the great mass of matter already before the House. The first of these papers he could not help considering with a great degree of jealousy and alarm, coupling it with the speech made from the throne, and certain declarations of the noble lord. It was a treaty (dated the 25th of September, 1815) between Austria, Russia, and Prussia—a treaty to which this country was not a party, nor France, nor, he believed, any other power; it was ratified the 25th of December-a day ostentatiously mentioned in it as the birth-day of our Saviour. The treaty itself was of a very general nature, and seemed to have no definite, practical, or secular object; but professed to relate to the interests of the great christian nation. He suspected that more was meant by this than met the eye, and that it was in truth no more than a combination against powers who do not be-

long to the christian nation. Lord Castlereagh believed the treaty had no evil views whatever. This country need not view it with any fear or jealousy; it was concluded with benevolent intentions and in all the spirit of peace, but in a form in which this country could not join. No hostility whatever was intended to states nor within the pale of the christian church; but the whole treaty was couched in the mildest spirit of christian toleration; and though it was drawn up in a manner rather unusual, yet there were no grounds whatever for entertaining the slightest jea-

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the schooner Saliy, from Port-au-Prince, information is brought that the Spanish Patriots at Aux Cayes under General Bolivar and Sir Gregory M. Gregor, were to sail for the Spanish Maine with about 20 sail, in three or four days after they left-President Petion's frigate and sloop of war had gone from Port-au-Prince round-there to prevent any Haytian sailors from going on the expedition.

Paris, Fcb. 18.

It is said negociations are now in progress between the Court of Rome and the different Protestant Courts relative to the Catholics who are in their States. It is resolved it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of Princes with that of the Catholic Church. The changes which have happened in Europe, for some tine having aggrandized the States of several houses toreign to this Church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

Some negociation of importance is said to be going on between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of upwards of as million sterling!

The Island of St. Eustatia, was restorored to the Dutch the 1st Feb. last; when the Dutch Governor was installed to the universal joy of the inhabitants. Trade is restored to its old channels; and American vessels are invited to participate in it.

# DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Samuel C. Thacher is elected a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, in place of Rev. John Lathrop, D.D. .cccased.

On Wednesday last, the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, was inaugurated Professor of Law at Harvard University, Cambridge.

This Professorship is founded upon a donation made for this specific purpose in 1773, by the Hon. Isaac Royall, of Medford; which fund has been gradually increasing, till it is now found adequate to the expense of a course of lectures annually to the under-graduates. The name of the founder is prefixed to the Professorship, till some more munificent benefactor shall appear.

Two of the negroes, concerned in the insurrection in Virginia, were executed on the 5th inst. and two had their punishment commuted for transportation.

The Chasseur, arrived at Baltimore from Canton, fell in with the boat of a Dutch Indiaman, in the China Sea, filled with men, women and children, who had been several days at the mercy of the waves, upon short allowance; having abandoned their ship, which took fire, and vas momently expected to blow up, the fire having nearly reached her magazine; took them on board.

On Wednesday last, returned to this port in distress, the ship Rubicon, Capt. Haskell, bound hence to St. Petersburg, sailed 31st March. On the 37st, lat. 43, lon. 48, 10 o'clock at night, struck a piece of ice, apparently not much larger than a long boat, stove in the plank on the starboard bow, and split the stein, broke off two timbers, and started the butts our the larboard bow. Went below immed diately and found the water pouring in fast-put the sails aback, set the pumps to work, and a consultation was held by the Capt. and officers, when it was agreed, that, for the preservation of the ship and cargo, it was best to lighten her forward; cut away the best bower anchor, hove overboard a small one, a gun, and every thing heavy off the deck; broke open the forward hatch, and hove overboard all the goods that first came to hand, such as oil, wine, hlids sugar, rice, barks, madder, &c.; after throwing over about 40 tons of goods from forward, one pump kept her free. April 1st, spoke an English ship from N. Orleans for Liverpool; next day ship Ann-Maria, Waite, from Liverpool, arrived at N. York, both of them rendered every assistance in their power. April 6, spoke ship Pactolus, Leach, from Lisbon, who kept co. with her to Boston.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the large and elegant building, erected and owned by Amasa Nichols, Esq. in the centre of the town of Dudley, and designed for an Academy, was consumed by fire. The house contained twelve large rooms for the use of the school and steward, a spacious chapel above the same, with galleries and a stage for speaking; the whole admirably calculated for such an institution. One room only had been plaistered, in which the school had been commenced and kept one quarter, which ended the Friday previous. After a vacation of three weeks, it was to have been continued, with prospects encouraging to Mr. Nichols, and bidding fair to be highly beneficial to the community.

The loss sustained by Mr. Nichols cannot be much less than 10,000 dollars. His persevering exertions for two years past, in an undertaking for the benefit of the rising generation, urgently and loudly call for assistance from a benevolent public .- Worcester Shy.

Concord, April 16.

Distressing .- A two story house in Dunbarton was destroyed by fire about a fortnight since in the day time; and, shocking to relate, its owner and occupant, a Mr. Perley, aged 82 years, was consumed with it. On first discovering the fire, the old gentleman ascended to the garret with an axe, in order to prevent its progress; but at the first blow a part of the roof fell, in a direction that precluded the possibility of his retreat. A son, who had followed him, and would have rushed to destruction to save his father's life, was barely rescued from the

New-York, April 19. Adjournment of the Legislature .- The Legislature of this State adjourned at half past two o'clock yesterday morning; and the members from this city arrived here in the Steam-boat this morning.

We extremely regret to state, that the Canal Bill was rejected by the Senate; and nothing done on the subject, except the appointment of five commissioners, with directions to re-explore the country, and mark out again the line of the canal.

The Bill, to prevent the issuing of notes less than one dollar, was lost in the Senate. The Governor's salary is raised to

7500 dollars and house rent; and the salaries of the Chancellor and the Judges of the Supreme Court to 4500 dollars.

A Contingent Fund of 3000 dollars is also put into the hands of the Governor.

Dallas's Resignation .- The Baltimore Patriot says-" We learn from a correct source, that Mr. Dallas has signified to the President his desire to leave the Treasury, as soon as a successor can be selected."

### Thermometrical Register. April 15-21, 1816.

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15	30	36	34	W	NW	NW	clear, clou clou-
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D	37	50	40	NW	N	N	clear, br.el, clou

In this town, Mr. Elijah Fitch, to Miss Mary

On Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr. Sharp, Mr. John F. Rossman, to Miss Eliza Gleson, both of this town. On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Moses Jaquith to Miss Mary Alexander.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev Mr. Lowell, Mr. Lorenzo Draper to Miss Rosamond Cook. In New York, Captain Thomas M. Reed, of the United States Army, to Miss Charlotte E. Berrian, daughter of James Berrian, merchant. In Portland Mr. Zebulon Westcot, of North Yarmouth, to Mrs. M. Crabtree. men mine

DIED.

In this town—Dr. Benjamin Reed, aged 32— On Tuesday, Miss Sylvis Christie, formerly of

On Thursday Mrs. Jerusha Trask, aged 75.
On Sunday morning, Miss Mary Sewall, etdest daughter of Joseph Sewall, Esq. aged 26.
Captain John Williams, aged about 33 years,
master of the schooner Susannah, of Fredericks-

burg, Virginia. In Charlestown, on Sunday evening, Misa

Dolly Robbins, aged 21, daughter of Mr. Jacob

In Phillipston, March 30th, Dr. Guilford

Hodges, aged 38. In Pittsfield, Mr. Ralf Warriner, 28 At Georgetown. D. C. on the 15th instac aged 19 years, Gerardus W Wiley, second son of the late Rev. David Wiley, of that place

On the 13th inst. in Tennessee, of wounds re-ceived in a rencontre with Colonel impson, Gen. Thomas K. Harris, lately a Member of Congress

In Roxbury Widow Anne Mayo, aged 76 In Charlestown Mr Nathaniel Godfrey, son of the late Mr Nathaniel Godfrey, aged 26 in Hop-kinton, N. H. Mr. Daniel Tenney, aged 82: a soldier of the revolution, whose brother was killed by his side at the battle of Bunker-Hill. In Salem Mr Philip Greely, blockmaker; Mr. George Jackson, aged 29 In Newburyport Mrs Dolly Greenleaf, aged 59. In Portland Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Farley, aged 32. In South Carolina, March 15, Mr. Alexander Moore, killed by a fall from his horse; 20th, Mr. Newman Moore, his brother, both natives of Ireland.

In Leominster, Capt. Enoch Bontelle. Dorchester Mrs. Abigail Capen, aged 82 In Uxbridge, Mass Dr. Abijah Willard. aged 35 In Warwick Mr. John Warner, aged 23. h Providence Mrs Sally, wife of Mr. Nicolas Angell, aged 30; Mrs. Ann, wife of Griffin Child. aged 41 In Huntington, Con. Elisha Mills, Esq. aged 85.

The deaths in New-York last week were 49two of the small-pox, and 4 by suicide. In Holden, suddenly, on the 8th inst. Mr.

Samuel Chickering, aged 61 years. In Leicester, on the 10th inst. Miss Sally Watson, aged 27. In Athol, on the 27th ultimo, Miss Sally

Briggs, daughter of Deacon Isanc Briggs, aged in Upton, March 1, Mr. Joseph Taft, aged 4;

In Douglas, on the 25th of March, (drowned in Manchag Pond) Mr. Caleb Wilder, of Ashburnham.

In Sterling, on the 9th inst. Peggy Dochester, a woman of colour, aged CVII years. In Hardwick, March 14, Almeda Robinson, a twin daughter of Mr. Jonathan Robinson,

In Royalston, Mr. Joseph Stockwell, aged 86. In Zurich, Switzerland, Madame Layater, widow of the celebrated physiognomist of that

In Calcutta, admiral sir George Burlton, K. C. B. navat commander in chief in India. In Bath, Eng Samuel lord viscount Hood,

admiral of the red, aged 92 years. In Ballybraker, county of Cork, Ireland, William Upton, esq. aged 104. He never took medicine; nor excepting one trifling suit, never had a litigation with any man: this may account for his long life

# New Works.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY DAVID J. BURR. No. 50, Cornhill, Boston,

TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA. Undertaken by request of the Missionary So-ciety, London, with Map, Piate, and Woodcuts. 1 vol. 8 vo. price in

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Ministers Companion, Converted Jew. N h All the most approved Religious Publications for sale as above on the most liberal

Estate for Sale.

POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY, On SATURDAY the 27th of April

inst. (should the day be pleasant,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. will be sold at Auction, on the Premises, (unless previously disposed of at

The well-known Estate formerly belonging to AABON PUTNAM, Esq. in Charlestown, opposite the Navy Yard, now oc-cupied by Commodore Bainbridge. The whole Estate will be offered for sale; or if at the time belogging to AASON PUTNAM, Esq. in Estate will be offered for sale; or if at the time it shall appear more agreeable to purchasers, it will be offered in lots to suit the purchasers. Plans of the whole Estate, and of its proposed divisions, will be exhibited at the sale, and in the mean time may be seen and examined at the Office of Mr. Ashur Adams, Broker, next door to the Union Bank, State street, Boston. Inquiries may be made also of Jeremish Evarts, Esq next door to the premises.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

NATHAN ADAMS, as Charlestown, March 29, 1816.

DARIMOOR AFFAIR.

The following documents on this subject have been laid before Congress by the President ]

Lord Castlereagh to Messrs. Clay and Gallatin.

Foreign Office, May 22, 1815. GENTLEMEN-I lost no time in laying before the Prince Regent the report made by Mr. Larpent and Mr. King, respectively appointed on the part of his Majesty's government, and that of the United States of America, to inquire into the circumstances of the late unfortunate occurrence at Dantmoor Prison.

His Royal Highness has commanded me to express, through you, to the government of America, how deeply he laments the consequences of this unhappy affair.

If any thing can tend to relieve the distress which his Royal Highness feels on this occasion, it is the consideration, that the conduct of the soldiers was not actuated by any spirit of animosity towards the prisoners, and that the inactivity of the officers may be attributed rather to the inexperience of militia forces, than to any want of zeal or inclination to afford that liberal protection which is ever due to prisoners of war.

But as His Royal Highness has observed, at the same time with sincere regret that although the firing of the troops upon the prisoners may have been justified at its commencement, by the turbulent conduct of the latter, yet that the extent of the calamity must be ascribed to a want of steadiness in the troops, and of exertion of the officers calling for the most severe animadversion. His Royal Highness has been pleased to direct the Commander in Chief to address to the commanding Officer of the Somerset militia his disapprobation of the conduct of the troops, which it is trusted will make a due impression on the minds of the officers and men who were engaged in this unfortunate transaction.

As an additional proof of the sentiments which animate the Prince Regent on this occasion, I am further commanded to express his His Royal Highness' desire to make a compensation to the widows and families of the sufferers; and I have to request that you, gentlemen, would make this known to your government, inviting them at the same time to co-operate with his Majesty's charge d'affaires in the U. States in investigating the respective claims, for the purpose of fulfilling his Royal Higness's benevolent intentions upon this painful occa-

That you will accept the assurance, &c. CASTLEREAGH. Signed

Hanover-street, Hanover aquare, May 24, 1815.

MY LORD-We have the honor to ac-Knowledge the receipt of your Lordship's official note of the 22d inst.

Having as we have already informed your Lordship, no powers on the subject to which it refers, we will lose no time in transmitting it to our government. We will also place in the possession of the American Ministers near his Brittannie Majesty's government whose arrival here we daily expect, a copy of your Lordship's note, together with a statement of what had previously passed respecting the unfortunate event at Dart-

moor. We embrace the opportunity of tendering, &c. Signed H. CLAY,

A. GALLATIN The Secretary of State to Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. his Bruanic Mujes-

ty's charge d'affaires. Washington, Department of State,

Dec. 11, 1815. Sir-I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d of August, communicating a proposition of your government to make provision for the widows and families of the sufferers in the much to be lamented occurrence at Dartmoor.

It is painful to touch on this unfortunate event, from the deep distress it has caused to the whole American people. This repugnance is increased by the consideration that our governments, though penetrated with regret, do not agree in sentiment, respecting the conduct of the parties engaged in it.

Whilst the President declines accepting the provision contemplated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, he nevertheless does full justice to the motives which dictated it.

Thave the honor to be, &c. Signed JAMES MONROE.

RURAL ECONOMY.

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

The importance of the following experiment with respect to the treatment of hogs, copied from a London newspaper, has induced a member of the Society for promoting Agriculture, to request that it may be published in their next collection, for the attention of the Ameri-

can farmer. " The following experiment was lately made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the food and litter for about seven weeks -Three of them were left to shift for three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a currycomb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three, yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four hounds, upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole."

# Miscellany.

It is with pain we have to announce

the loss of 3 transports, the Seahorse,

Liverpool, Feb. 17. SHIPWRECKS.

Lord Melville and Boadicea, on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men, being part of the army from France. The Seahorse, after losing both anchors, drifted upon the sands between Teamore and the furthest end of the Rabbit Burrow, about 6 miles from Waterford, and in a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of lives lost by this melancholy catastrophe was as follows?-officers, 12; soldiers, 262; scamen, 14: I passenger; I officers' wife; soldiers' wives, 30; officers' children, 2; soldiers' children, 40-Total 365-The number saved amounted only to 32. The unfortunate females, it is said met their fate with uncommon firmness. As the ship drifted towards the shore, with the sea making a clear breach over her, they embraced their hysbands, and bade them a final farewell. Mrs. Baird went into the cabin with her children, saying to an officer," It is the will of Heaven," and was seen no more. The wife of a private said, s Will you die with me and your child? But perhaps you may escape, and this may be of use," giving him her pocket with a sum of money, she even took out her ear rings, and put them in it. Herself and child were lost! The survivor, more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Melville and the Boadicea brig, rode out the gale for some time, but at length were driven on the rocks between Old Head and the Swan Heads. Shortly after the Lord Melville struck, her boat was launched and manned with 5 scamen, 2 officers and 2 ladies, supposed to be their wives, an assistant surgeon, a scrieant and his wife and child, in the hope of gaining the shore; but in a few moments she was struck by a wave and swamped; and every soul perished, with the exception of one of the seamen, who reached the land scarcely alive. All the rest of the people fortunately remained in the vessel, which at low water, in the course of the night, was left nearly dry; and at about one or two o'clock they succeeded in getting safely to land, to the number of about 400 souls. The Boadicea was distinctly seen by the revenue officers and military party, with a light at her topmast, till after midnight-the light and vessel then disappeared altogether, and her fate was easily anticipated. Next morning her fragments were discovered among the rocks which lie between the two strands of Garretts-town, and where she had been driven after parting from her anchors in the night. Upon approaching the wreck, a most heart-rending scene of misery, desolation and death, presented itself to the view. The vessel seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks, and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies, men, women, and children! Near to the wreck was a rock somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about 80 or 20 poor human creatures, who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive. The people from the shore communicated to them as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but either through impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, near 30 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 60 remained on the rock until low water, and were all saved. The Boadicea it is said, had on board 280 officers and privates.

# PEDESTRIANISM.

Euclides, who was sent from Athens to bring some holy fire from Delphes, went and returned the same day; 125 English miles in all. From hence comes the phrase relative to short visits, "You come to letch fire."

Philipides, despatched by the Atheninians to solicit the aid of the Spartans against the Parthians, in two days travelled over a space equivalent to 152 English miles.

The Turkish Emperors were formerly attended by a kind of footmen called Pechi, one of whom travelled from Constantinople to Adrianople in a day and a

night, (114 miles) Selkirk, who lived a long time in the desert Island of Juan Fernandez, became, by much practice, so fleet of foot, that he used to run down the wild goats, and being every day able to catch a greater number than he required for food, he was in the habit of slitting their ears and then giving them their liberty. Commodore Anson found, on his visit to that island, 40 years after Selkirk's liberation, many

themselves as to cleanliness; the other ; of those goats which had been marked by him, still living.

It is said that the British hero, Henry V. was so very active in running, that with the aid of two of his Lords, he could, without bow or other engine, run down and take a wild buck or doe in a large

On the 14th of January, 1759, George Guest, of Birmingham, undertook for a wager to walk 1000 miles in twenty-eight days. This he accomplished without any difficulty.

In July, 1765, a young weman walked in 12 hours from Biencozo to Newcastle -64 miles.

On Monday, the 29th of November, 1773, Foster Powell started at Hicks Hall twenty minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock of the night of thatday arrived at Stamford-28 miles. Started on Tuesday from Stamford at two o'clock in the morning, arrived at Doncaster at two in the afternoon-72 miles. On Wednesday, went from Doncaster to Ferrybridge-59 miles. On Thursday, from Ferrybridge to Grantham-65 miles. On Friday, from Grantham to Eaton-57 miles. On Saturday, from Eaton to Hicks Hall, where he had first started, and where he now arrived at half past six in the evening-56 miles. Total 594 miles.

On Tuesday, September 27th, 1787, the same Powell walked from Canterbury to London and back again, 112 miles, in 23 hours and 53 minutes, for a bet of 100 guineas. It is a curious circumstance, that when Powell left London, some of his friends, who perceived that he was in a great heat, persuaded him to drink some wine and water. This had a very bad effect upon him; he was able to travel for the next nine miles, only at the rate of three miles an hour. After he left London he fell into a profound sleep, notwithstanding which untoward circumstance, he continued walking, avoiding, as somnabulists usually do, every thing dangerous in the way.

In the same year Powell walked from Maidenhead bridge to London and back again-50 miles, in seven hours. Powell, who was clerk to an attorney

in New Inn, was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of a slender form, but stout limbed. In the year 1808, a regiment of the Spanish Gen. Romana's troops marched in one day, in making their escape from the Danish Isles, over a space equivalent to 841 English miles, which is one of the most extraordinary pedestrian exploits ever performed by so large a body of men.

### MARSHAL MACDONALD.

His Excellency Alexander M'Donald, Marshal and General of the French army, and Duke of Tarente, &c. is a native of Ireland. He was born within a few miles of Ardee, in the county of Louth, of parents in easy circumstances. His father. intending him for the Church, gave him a liberal education; at the age of fifteen, he was sent to an academy at Dundalk, where he remained for the space of two years-but, naturally inclined to go to France, the eloped from school, on pretence of going to see his parents; he got to Dublin, from whence he took shipping for Calais, where he had some friends in great opulence. When his parents came to hear of his elopement, they conjectured he might have set out for Calais, where an aunt of his lived, and for whom he had always had a great affection; they immediately wrote to Calais, and shortly after received his aunt's answer, announcing his arrival there; also a letter from himself, asking pardon for the anxiety he had occasioned them, at the same time assuring them that he had no other object in view, than that of getting to the Irish College at Paris, in order to complete his studies. On receipt of his letter, his father wrote to his aunt, to have him sent to Paris according to his wishes, which she lost no time in doing. He saw the revolution in motion long before it broke out, which induced him to study tactics in all his leisure hours. When the revolution commenced, he joined the army, and was at the atorming of the Bastile, where he first attracted notice, which caused him to be made a subaltern officer; he was one of those who were under Buonaparte on the ever memorable crossing of the Alps, on which occasion he obtained much glory. It would go beand our limits to insert the numerous battles in which he distinguished himself. He now ranks among the first warriors of the age. He is 47 years old, very active, of a strong constitution, five feet ten inches high, very handsome, black eyes and eye-brows, a most intelligent countenance, writes with point and eloquence; in the cabinet he is considered an able man, and at the Court of Denmark displayed all the abilities of a great ambas-

### ELASTIC MARBLE OF MASSA-CHUSETTS.

Some time ago Dr. Mitchill exhibited to the New-York Philosophical Society, a specimen of American Elastic Marble, measuring four feet in length, three inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. The slab was of a snowy whiteness, of a grained structure, and of remarkable flexibility. He had received it of Messrs. Morris and Kain, who got it from the quarry in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Since the receipt of this extraordinary sample, another one, of a far more considerable size, has been procured by Mr. Meyher, from Stockbridge. This he is preparing for a place in Dr. Mitchill's cabinet of mineralogy. The dimensions of this stone are as follow: breadth one foot and ten inches, length five feet, and thickness two inches;making a mass of two thousand six hundred and forty cubic inches of elastic

marble. This slab when shaken undulates sensibly backwards and forwards; when supported at the two extremities the middle forms a curve of about two inches from a horizontal line: and when turned over recovers itself, and inclines as much the other way. It has many other curious properties.-The substance under consideration has been already described by Mr. Meade, in a memoir printed in the American Mineralogic Journal; and New-York probably now contains the largest piece that the world can produce.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of Postage are now reduced, greeably to the Act of Congress, passed February 1, 1816, as follows: RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Single Letters, compased of one piece

of paper, Miles. Cents. Any distance not exceed-Over 40 and not exceed-Over 90 150 12 1-2 Over 150 300 17 Over 300 500 20 Over 500 25

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Triple Letters-with triple those Quadruple Letters-with quadruple those-rates.

Every Packet composed of four or more pieces of paper and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four let-

> RATES OF POSTAGE. Of Newspapers.

Cent. Each paper carried not over 100 miles Over 100 miles But if carried to any post-office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is Magazines and Pamphlets. Are rated by the sheet. Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet, Over 50 and not over 100, Any greater distance,

Statement of Vessels Entered and cleared from New-Orleans, from the 1st to

the 29th Feb. 1816. ARRIVALS DEPARTURES 26 United States 12 5 United Kingdom of G. Brit-British Colonies France Spain Spanish Colonies Swedish and Danish Colononies Portugal Asiatic Towns Remained in port 29th Feb. 1816. 42 s. 31 b. 14 schr's. 5 sl. Total 92-

tonnage 23304. Total of vessels arrived and departed since the peace-the term of one year.

OF VESSELS ARRIVED, 229 s. 122 b. 64 sch's 16 sl.—tot. 423ton. 97487.

VESSELS DEPARTED. 171 s. 92 b. 50 sch's. 11 sl.-tot. 324ton. 74183.

# FINE ARTS.

The City Council of Baltimore have ordered two superb Paintings to be executed, by an artist of the U. S-One of the Battles of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814; the other of the Bombardment of Fort M'Henry, 18th same month. To be 15 feet long and 10 feet high, to be finished under direction of the Mayor and President of the Council.

# STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. William Willis of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, we are informed, has discovered a new mode of constructing Steam Engines, by having the steam cylinders and steam pipes enclosed in the boiler, and the steam cocks worked by wires, which lead out of the boiler through small basins of oil. He has also discovered a mode of placing the steam cylinders horizontally, and working racks and rack wheels either with steam altogether, or by making use of the pressure of the atmosphere in the common mode. He has also discovered a new mode of communicating the rotary motion direct, by racks fitting with spring teeth, which act in the tacth of the spring teeth, which act in the teeth of the rack wheel on one side, and trail easy on the other.-Nat. Int.

An honest tar called at i Industry yesterday morning a for sailors' shirts. He presstripes, but said what the lad him would do, and asked wh damage. On the ladies reni to recommend the institution er tars, as the intention of it the poor, he replied, "I know it; I have been looking for some time, but could not fin laying down four dellar, seventy-five cents more than was hastening out of the room, called to take his change, ladies," said he, wiping his face, "I wish you success, I ing old, but I can yet earn a There was something so noble same time so modest, in the this sailor, that words cann The effect was, that all the le

MARRIED.

In Salem Mr. Oliver Parsons to In Danvers Mr. David Brewers

melted to tears.

in Beverly. Mr. Joseph Foder becca Batchelder.

In Newburyport Mr. John Gime to Miss Mary Pearson, of Salisber, In Hallowell, Mr. Alexander S. mer. of Frankfort, to Miss Hamai

### DIED.

In Brookline John Goddard, Esq. in Newbury Dea, Thomas Hue, In Winthrop Capt. Nathanel Sai formerly of Middleborough. In Norridgewock Major Asha aged 43, formerly of Pepperell In Whately Mr. Samuel Grins,

aged 45.

In Providence Miss Sarah, only Col Hezekiah Sabin, aged 26. In Warwick Mr. Oliver Corey, a In E. Greenwich Mr Daniel into In Petersham, April 5th, Rev. Jos aged 72 years

In South-Boston, Miss Ann English In Medford Mrs. Aune Winslow, the late Joshua Winslow, Esq. agai

Charleston, S. C.1 PROPOSALS For publishing by Subsen A Work on the Bo

SOUTH-CAROLIN GEORGIA.

BY STEPHEN ELLIO This Work will include all such in Author has seen himself, and also have been described by Botanists at thority he can rely. It will contain a observations on the Medical ad a uses of the plants described, he names where they can be ascertand notices of the Insects which they appropried to the containing the cont

which they are destroyed

To render it more extensively no
facilitate as far as possible the sun
teresting science, the Generic and a
acters will be given in Latin and Engle

Annotations in the English language
It may be necessary to remark the
sent Work will only contain the Pra
Plants of South-Carolina and Gen CRYPTOGAMIC WILL publication

CONDITIONS. I.—This Work will be published which shall not exceed Tes It .- The First Number will be published month of May or June next, a sequent Numbers at intern

III -The price to Subscribers will for each Number, payable of scriptions to be returned by the next to DAVID J. BURR's (lately STRONG'S) Bookstore, No. Subscriptions to be returned Boston.

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dero' Tea-Store)

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to discharge. Boston, April, 1816.

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